FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JUNE 1984

Gulf Conflict

Four Iraqi missiles hit residential areas of Dezful on 11 June, killing 44 people and wounding over 250, IRNA announced. Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati called on the UN secretary general to condemn the Iraqi attack, citing it as further proof that the Iraqi Government is not bound by international law and the UN Charter, according to the agency. A military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio confirmed the Dezful attack, claiming it was launched in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, and Darband-i Khan, in which 2 people were killed and 12 wounded.

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Iran would retaliate against Iraqi missile attacks launched "mischievously" just before the cease-fire deadline. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaking in a Tehran radio interview, denied that the agreement to halt attacks on civilian targets is a starting point for negotiations, asserting that Iran will not negotiate with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who should be punished as a war criminal. Commenting on an Iranian envoy's recent visit to the Soviet Union, the Majlis speaker declared that this issue is unrelated to the war and disclosed that the trip had helped to clarify stances and improve relations. Iran does not want its relations with the Soviet Union to become "darkened," he observed.

The Soviet ambassador to Kuwait held Iran responsible for increasing tension in the Gulf through its harassment of tankers and threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, the Kuwaiti paper *AS-SIYASAH* reported. Meanwhile, Kuwait officially accused Iran of carrying out the 10 June attack on a Kuwaiti supertanker in the southern part of the Gulf, KUNA noted.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, in a speech to Revolution Guards reported by Tehran radio, warned the Armed Forces against entering politics, telling those who seek to "confuse the mind of others by political activities" at the war fronts that this will not be tolerated and will be stopped.

Lebanon

More than 90 people were killed and some 280 others were wounded by random shelling after the security situation in Beirut "erupted" on 11 June, Beirut radio reported. Both parts of the capital were hit, causing casualties among women, children, old people, the Lebanese Army, Internal Security Forces, and firemen.

Voice of Lebanon radio held gunmen in West Beirut responsible for initiating the new round of fighting, charging that the shelling was aimed at pressuring the Chamber of Deputies into granting exceptional powers for the government.

The Lebanese Forces Command Council, in an official statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, accused Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri of ordering his gunmen to shell the area near the Chamber of Deputies and Christian areas. On the other hand, an Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio denied that Birri gave orders to shell East Beirut and stated that Amal's actions were merely "legitimate self-defense" in response to the "massacres" committed by Phalangist artillery against civilians in West Beirut, where the American University Hospital alone received 50 people killed and 70 wounded. The Amal Movement made repeated contacts through the Security Arrangements Committee to end the shelling, the statement asserted, and it reaffirmed firm adherence to a comprehensive cease-fire, though it will be compelled to defend its "people and masses" if the other side does not abide by the cease-fire.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio, castigated the United States for plotting to overthrow his regime through a campaign of "assassination, killing, and subversion" and warned that Libya can respond by "exporting terrorism to the heart of America." Libya is obliged to resist the United States by every means, he said, and is capable of "physical liquidation and destruction and arson inside America."

He told his audience that the United States was fully responsible for the recent action inside Libya, asserting that those who carried it out were "rats and stray dogs" trained by the Americans. No one in Libya has any reason or right to "oppose his country," Al-Qadhdhafi maintained, and "trivial" criticisms of economic management do not justify recourse to armed opposition.

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Further Reports on Visit by Polish Foreign Minister

Keshtmand Receives Olszowski

LD111634 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the DRA Revolutionary Council and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, this afternoon at 1700 met with Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The meeting was held at the Council of Ministers headquarters.

During the meeting, in which Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, was also present, mutual relations and the further expanding of friendly and fraternal links between the peoples, parties, and governments of both countries and a number of international affairs of mutual interest were discussed in a friendly and sincere atmosphere.

Dost, Olszowski Sign Agreements

LD111709 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs, this morning met with Stefan Olszowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the meeting, in which the delegations of both sides were also present, views were exchanged on major international affairs of mutual interest and the expansion and further broadening of mutual friendly relations between the DRA and the People's Republic of Poland. The talks were conducted in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. Both sides informed each other of internal developments in their countries and the major gains of their people.

According to another report, talks between the two sides also continued in the afternoon, and subsequently a consular agreement and a program for scientific and technical cooperation between the DRA and the Polish People's Republic for 1984-1986, as well as a program of cooperation between the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic for 1984-1985, were signed this afternoon in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

These documents were signed on the DRA side by Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs, and on the Polish People's Republic side by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During the signing of the documents, the deputy ministers and a number of high-ranking officials of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the members of the delegation accompanying Stefan Olszowski were also present.

Hundreds of Civilians Said Killed in Herat Attack

BK121124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Islamabad, June 12 (AFP) — Hundreds of civilians have been killed in a Soviet-Afghan infantry drive backed by massive air attacks against the western Afghan province of Herat, an Afghan resistance spokesman based in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar said today. He said the city of Herat, Afghanistan's third largest, was entirely surrounded by Soviet and Afghan Government troops.

Western diplomatic sources here, citing reports from Kabul, confirmed that fierce fighting was taking place around Herat, located about 50 kms (30 miles) from the Iranian border.

The diplomats said Soviet and Afghan Government troops had launched an offensive to quash rebel activity in the area. Moslem fighters have been active there since the start of a Soviet drive against the Panjsher valley north of Kabul, nearly two months ago.

The rebel spokesman in Peshawar said at least 12 villages in Herat Province had been razed since the start of the offensive 10 days ago. He said some 10,000 Soviet-Afghan troops were involved, adding that the mujahidin had taken refuge in the mountains north of the city of Herat.

Seven Aircraft Hit in Attack on Bagram Air Base

LD112136 Riyadh SPA in English 1956 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Islamabad, June 11, SPA — Afghani mujahidin made a daring attack on one of the two largest Soviet air bases in Afghanistan on the night of June 4, destroying two aircraft and damaging five others, the unofficial AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reported today. Bagram Air Base, north of Kabul, was attacked by rocket launcher, the agency said. Beside seven Soviet aircraft hit, mujahidin also damaged an electronic institute nearby, AAP said. Dozens of Soviet soldiers were killed during the attack, the agency said.

Another AAP report today said that on May 27 mujahidin attacked a Soviet Afghan Government convoy at Imam [rest of name indistinct] in northern Afghanistan, and a dozen Soviet and 19 Afghan Government troops were killed.

Security Forces Crush Rebels, Seize Weapons in Parvan

LD111505 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1245 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jun (BAKHTAR) — The crushing of rebels — those enemies of the well-being and prosperity of our compatriots — continues. In the course of recent successful mopping-up operations, which were carried out by the heroic security forces in Parvan Province, a number of armed rebels who were engaged in plunder and terror in the region were crushed, and a number of weapons and assorted ammunition were seized from the criminals. Three DShK's, one heavy machine gun, and three depots belong to the enemy were destroyed.

Materials on Sikh-Government Confrontations

Army Mutinies Detailed

BK111504 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] New Delhi, June 11 (AFP) — Some 500 armed Sikhs aboard 48 Army trucks today smashed through road blocks in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, heading towards Punjab state, authoritative sources said here today.

Road traffic was halted and barriers erected to prevent the Sikhs reaching Amritsar, 800 kilometres to the south [as received] and site of the Sikh Golden Temple complex, which fell to an Indian Army assault last Wednesday.

Filling stations were closed and the ferry at Benares across the Ganges, which they will have to cross, stopped running, the source said.

The Sikhs apparenty came from the Ramnagar garrison near the border with Bihar state. It was not clear how many were Army men and how many were Sikh militants angered by the Army action against the temple where Sikh militants were holed up.

An official spokesman said 90 Army personnel, including two officers, died, and 292, including 14 officers, were wounded in Wednesday's action [in Amritsar], PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported. The casualties on the other side were still being assessed, he said. Earlier figures put the deaths of the Sikhs at 400.

But today a Sikh leader, Prakash Singh Badal, said in the state capital of Chandigarh that 1,000 Sikhs were killed.

PTI also reported a 126-strong group of mutineers gave themselves up to loyal members of the Indian Armed Forces today, ending three mutinies by Sikh soldiers following the assault on the temple in which the Sikk hardline leader Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was killed.

The Indian Cabinet was meeting in emergency session to discuss the mutinies, the first in independent India, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who was in Kashmir today, was being kept informed of developments, PTI reported.

Last to surrender were the mutineers from Bihar, who last night seized Army trucks and set off for Punjab. They gave themselves up today at an Army centre in Jhusi, near the Hindu pilgrim town of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh State today, PTI said.

Earlier today 43 mutineers in Maharashtra State surrendered to loyal forces after commandeering Army trucks and speeding down the Puna-to-Bombay highway, shooting at passing cars. A bus passenger was killed and a taxi driver was wounded as the Sikhs headed for Bombay, India's commercial centre.

On soldier was killed and 10 people were injured in the operation to arrest the Maharashtra mutineers, PTI said, without giving details.

In another incident Sikh troops in the desert state of Rajastha, neighbouring Punjab, mutinied on Thursday night. After official denials of a munity, the "incident" was said to have been brought under control.

The Bihar mutineers started from Hazaribagh, 200 kilometres from Patna, Bihar's capital, Saturday, after apparently hearing of damage caused to the Harimandir Saheb, the sanctum sanctorum of the Golden Temple, reports said.

The Sikh soldiers shot and killed their commanding officer, General R.S. Puri, and two policemen and wounded another two colonels and a police official before moving in a convoy of Army trucks on the 1,000 kilometre route to Amritsar. The authorites intercepted the convoy at a bridge, disarmed them, and took them into custody.

The group of 126 also included "some others," probably Sikh civilians, but the exact number of the troops involved was not known immediately, PTI said.

'Propaganda' Swayed Mutineers

BK111558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] A spokesman of the Defense Ministry said in New Delhi today that misled by false and malicious propaganda a very small number of Army jawans [soldiers] from Ramgarh and Thane [in Maharashtra] left their units without permission and proceeded towards the north. Some civilians had also joined them. The numbers involved were insignificant. No officer was involved. The spokesman said that the groups have all been intercepted and the delinquent personnel have surrendered or are being apprehended. The situation is completely under control.

13 Sikh Army Deserters Killed

BK120845 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] New Delhi, June 12 (AFP) — Government troops today killed 13 Sikh Army deserters in Gujarat State, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported, as other press accounts detailed mutinies in several other states by Sikh soldiers protesting last week's Army assault on the Golden Temple in Punjab.

PTI quoted police as saying said the 13 deserters died and 33 others were wounded in a shootout with loyalist troops in Gujarat's Broach District, some 350 kilometers (217 miles) north of Bombay.

It is the first time since the country's independence in 1947, analysts note, that the 1.1-million-strong Indian Army, reputed for its discipline and professionalism, is shaken by such mutinies. The Sikhs, who represent only two percent of India's 730 million people, make up 15 percent of the Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, for the second time since security forces stormed the Golden Temple, President Giani Zail Singh, himself a Sikh stayed away from an official function last night.

The absence of President Singh was interpreted by analysts here as an implicit disavowal of the Army move to flush out Sikh militants who had waged a violent campaign to win religious an political autonomy for predominantly Sikh Punjab.

Unconfirmed reports said the Broach District deserters belonged to a unit which mutinied in Maharashtra State Saturday.

Clashes With Sikhs Continue

OW111928 Hong Kong AFP in English 1915 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] New Delhi, June 11 (AFP) — At least 26 Sikh extremists were killed and about 355 others arrested today following clashes between Sikh militants from Bihar and security forces near Jaunpur, in Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA [PTI] reported. The agency, without quoting any source, said the two sides exchanged fire for several hours. The extremists were on their way to Amritsar city in Punjab, PTI said.

The district authorities have imposed curfew in Jaunpur till tomorrow morning, PTI added.

Minor clashes elsewhere were also reported and three persons, including a civilian, were killed in the action, PTI said.

Groups of extremists, armed with highly sophisticated weapons and joined by a few soldiers, were still reportedly moving towards Amritsar. The Army, police and district authorities in Uttar Pradesh are taking measures to check their movement.

Meanwhile, PTI, quoting official sources here, said a variety and quantity of arms and ammunition had been recovered from the area of the Golden Temple by the armed forces during the operation against extremists.

The list of weapon and ammunition recovered established that foreign arms and ammunition, in vast quantity, were available to terrorists.

Among the weapons recovered included Chinese type 56-1 assault rifles which are a copy of the later model of Soviet AK-7. One of those modern rifles used by extremists was the German G-2 automatic rifles in use in Europe and other Western countries.

Addressing a public meeting at Leh, the district headquarters in Ladakh region of northernmost Kashmir, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that the entire nation was concerned over the developments in Punjab and it was with a heavy heart that the government had to act to restore normalcy there.

PTI quoted Mrs. Gandhi as saying that the action taken in the Golden Temple had become necessary, because some people, who had received training abroad, had turned the holy shrine into a fortification. She paid tribute to the Sikh community, which, she said, had played a laudable role in the freedom struggle. The members of the community had laid their lives for the defence of the country's borders, the prime minister said.

Mrs. Gandhi also underlined the need for safeguarding the country's unity and integrity and called upon the people to redouble the efforts for amity between people of different religious faiths.

Chandulal Chandrakar, general secretary of the ruling Congress Party, said here that pro-Pakistan elements were behind the demonstration held by certain Sikhs in London and other towns of the United Kingdom. This proved the charge that there was foreign hand behind extremist activities in Punjab, the added.

A PTI dispatch from Calcutta said a handful of Sikh soldiers had deserted the [words indistinct] of the Army but were subsequently "persuaded to return" to barracks.

It quoted West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu as saying that it was a "minor incident" and things had been settled.

Gandhi: Country's Integrity Paramount

BK111626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister said that any attack on the integrity of the country will not be tolerated. She said India was one, is one, and will remain one. Addressing a public meeting at the Polo Ground in Leh today, Mrs Gandhi expressed her deep sorrow over the happenings in Punjab. She said it had become necessary to take action, although it was painful, because, in the name of religion, our integrity was challenged. She said the people of the same religion were killing each other. Arms procured from other countries were stored in the Golden Temple complex. People were killed inside and outside the temple, and the killing of people had become a normal routing. Mrs Gandhi said the Golden Temple had not remained a religious place at all but had become a fort where preparations were made for assault, which was intolerable.

Referring to some foreign hand, the prime minister said that our development is not tolerable to some countries because they cannot succeed through external maneuvers, they are creating internal disturbances in our country.

Talking about the valor of the Sikhs, Mrs Gandhi said at the time of partition, they suffered a lot. But by strong determination they made Punjab the symbol of prosperity for the country.

Speaking about the Jammu and Kashmir State, the prime minister said although there are so many non-Congress-I governments in some states, their relations with the Center are cordial. Jammu and Kashmir is the only exception, which always creates a hurdle and thus creates misunderstanding between the Center and the state. Clarifying the scheduled tribe status for the people of Leh and Kargil Districts, the prime minister said the center has already approved their demand but blamed the state government for its reluctance in giving a final shape.

Earlier, the prime minister was received at Leh airport by the chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah; the chief of the Northern Command, Lieutenant General M L. Chibber; and senior Air Force and Army officials.

Threat of Internal Disruption

BK121307 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, has said the country is threatened not by dangers from outside alone, but also from internal disruption. Addressing troops at Kargil in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, she said India is on the road to progress. But some countries are interested in slowing down its pace of development by causing disunity among people. Earlier this morning, she visited (Nobra) and addressed a public meeting at Kargil.

The prime minister has since returned to New Delhi after a 2-day visit to the region.

Congress-I Group Backs Security Move

BK111648 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The working president of the All-India Congress-I Committee, Mr Kamalapati Tripathi, has said that the recovery of the vast quantities of arms from the Golden Temple complex has exposed the evil designs of the Akalis. He said it justifies the action taken by the security forces in Amritsar. Mr Tripathi was talking to newsmen in New Delhi today.

The National Democratic Alliance has demanded a high-level inquiry to find out how sophisticated foreign weapons and ammunition were able to reach the Golden Temple complex. In a resolution in New Delhi today, the Central Coordination Committee of the alliance has called for strengthening of the intelligence set-up.

The deputy minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad, has said that the government's action in Amritsar was designed not only to uproot violence but also to restore the sanctity of the Golden Temple. In a statement in New Delhi today, Mr Azad recalled that Saudi Arabia took similar action in 1979 when fanatics seized the Grand Mosque of Mecca, the holiest place of Islam, as part of their conspiracy to overthrow the Saudi Government. The Saudi forces entered the Grand Mosque and killed the fanatics who had entrenched themselves there. The point to be noted is that the entire Muslim world had backed the Saudis in their action against the fanatics and it was rightly felt that holy places are for worship and not for politics, he added.

President on Religion, Politics

BK120859 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] President Giani Zail Singh has said religion is above politics and the two should not be mixed with each other. He said politics has no place in religion. The president stated this while releasing a book entitled "A Brief History of Mexico" in Tamil in New Delhi today. Referring to his recent 4-day visit to Mexico, Giani Zail Singh said that no religious place is used to political purposes in that country. The present setup in Mexico is secular, and the people are free to profess their religious faith. Praising old links between India and Mexico, the president that reference of Latin America is found in Indian scriptures which also indicates that Asians visited that region long back when modes of travel were not easily available. This book, translated by a Tamil author, Mr (G. Arral), has been published by the National Arts Academy.

Sikh Leaders Call for Protest

OW111830 Hong Kong AFP in English 1813 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Chandigarh, India, June 11 (AFP) — Sikh Akali Dal leadership had called on Sikhs all over the world to observe June 17 as "Ardas Day" (prayer day) as a protest against Indian Army attack against the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar city last week.

Former Punjab Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal and Surjit Singh Barnala, who was agriculture minister in the former Janata Party government in 1977-79, appealed to President Zail Singh, Sikh ministers and members of Parliament and state [words indistinct] and those who holding [as received] high positions in government to resign immediately. The Akali leaders said in a statement issued here that on that day Sikhs should offer prayers "for martyrs who laid down their lives while defending the Golden Temple."

All Sikh men and women should also wear black turbans and shawls. No Sikhs should light fire in their hearths, they should sleep on the floors, return medals and honours received from the government and prepare themselves for ensuing struggle.

The two Sikh leaders are close aides of Akali Dal president Harchand Singh Longowal and Sikh People Committee President Gurcharan Singh Tohra. Both Mr. Longowal and Mr. Tohra have [words indistinct] to the Army and are now held in jail in Rajasthan, bordering Punjab state in the north. Mr. Badal and Mr. Barnala are in their homes here guarded by their own gunmen. Authorities have put no restrictions on anyone going in and coming out of their residences.

"Thousands of Sikhs have been butchered, all gurdwaras (Sikh temples) desecrated and looted, and thousands of Sikhs have been taken into Army custody," the statement said. "Punjab is a prison house and Sikh nation is in chains," (?it) said.

Mr. Badal ruled out any future talks with the government on the Sikh demands even if Mr. Longowal and Mr. Tohra were released. "We have reached a point of no return," he added. Mr. Badal charged that the government statements saying arms smuggled into the Golden Temple from abroad were seized was not true. They belonged to the Indian Army and were shown to the people to fool them, he said. Mr. Badal accused Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of unleashing "Hindu facism like German Nazism against Sikhs."

A highly placed government source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the Army might take about two weeks to one month to finish the mopping-up operation. He admitted that Sikh community had been aggrieved by the Army action, but the

government had no alternative. "We could not just stand by and watch innocent people being shot down indiscriminately," he said. The official, who did not want to be named, estimated the number of extremists arrested so far at over 2,000 but said the number was increasing steadily. About the same number of extremists were also spread in the country side.

Meanwhile, Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab State, had its first curfew-free day today since Thursday. Shops and business establishments and offices were functioning normally, people and traffic moved freely, although armed troops kept watch at strategic points as well as near government departments.

One local journalist said although the Sikhs as a whole were unhappy about the Army action against the Golden Temple, many people who were on the "hit list" of the extremists were now able to sleep peacefully for the first time in months. The list included Sikhs as well as Hindus, he said.

One politician, who himself was a "marked man," said: "I was living from hour to hour, day to day. It was a life of continuous struggle with nerves."

Spokesman Updates Punjab Situation

BK111624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In Punjab, curfew is being relaxed from 0600 to 2000 in five districts from tomorrow. The districts are Ropar, Patiala, Sangrur, Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana. It will also apply to Pathankot subdivision of Gurdaspur District. Disclosing this in Chandigarh today, an official spokesman said all types of regular traffic will be permitted during the relaxation period.

The spokesman said in the remaining districts the local authorities will decide about he relaxation of the curfew keeping in view the local situation. He said no incident of violence has been reported in and around the Golden Temple complex during the last 36 hours. A search for the dumped weapons has begun by divers in the temple sarover [lake].

The spokesman said the jathedar [group leader] of the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion], the head of the Akal Takht and head priest of Harimandir Saheb are safe in Amritsar. He said the security forces yesterday recovered 32 pistols and revolvers, 1 hand grenade, and some ammunition from hideouts of terrorists in (Leharbit) in Sangrur District. He said the total number of casualties of the Army in the operations in the Golden Temple complex are four officers, four JCO's [junior commissioned officers], and 82 jawans [soldiers]. Fourteen officers, 19 JCO's, and 259 others were injured. He said so far one rocket launcher, two medium machine guns, 47 light machine guns, 26 Sten guns, 9 carbines, 47 self-loading rifles, 247 three-zero-three rifles, 56 muzzle-loading guns, 11 other type of rifles, 74 revolvers and pistols, and 611 grenades have been recovered from the Golden Temple complex.

The Punjab Government has imposed precensorship on newspapers based at Jullundhur and Patiala. The order will cover news pertaining to the current agitation in the state and the operation of security forces. The government has appointed the deputy director of press in Jullundhur as the scrutiny authority for the newspapers published from Jullundhur and the district public relations officer, Patiala, for the newspapers published from Patiala.

Sikhs Held Under Security Act

BK120740 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The former Punjab chief minister, Mr Prakash Singh Badal, and the former union minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, were detained in Chandigarh this morning. An official spokesman said they have been detained under the National Security Act.

'Red Alert' Against Hijackings

BK121425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] New Delhi, June 12 (AFP) – Most Sikh soldiers who have mutinied since the Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple in Amritsar last week have now either returned to their barracks or been "neutralised," official sources said here today. The sources did not give the number of deserters killed, wounded, or captured. They said that some were still on the run but would soon be recaptured.

Meanwhile the government issued a red alert to security forces to guard against aircraft hijack attempts, hostage taking, and attacks on vital installations, PTI reported.

Punjab Districts Under Control

BK121303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] An official spokesman said in Chandigarh today that the movement of vehicular traffic in the five districts of Punjab, namely Ropar, Patiala, Sangrur, Hoshiarpur, and Ludhiana is normal. As already announced, the curfew has been relaxed in these districts from 0600 to 2000 today. Relaxation also applies to Pathanakot subdivision of Gurdaspur District. No untoward incident has been reported from any part of these districts. According to an agency message, about 4,000 stranded passengers in Chandigarh left for various destinations in Punjab, including Patiala, Ludhiana, Bhatinda, and Pathankot.

Iraq Hits Dezful With Missiles Prior to Ceasefire

LD111712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Despite the UN request for a halt to bombing residential and nonmilitary areas, the Islamic Republic of Iran's agreement with this proposal, and the fact that the aggressor regime of Iraq had apparently agreed to it, at dusk this evening heroic Dezful was the target of four long-range missiles of the Ba'thist criminals of Iraq.

Referring to this afternoon's savage crime committed by the regime ruling Iraq, which occurred 5 hours before the start of the UN Security Council [as heard], an informed source stressed: This attack, which happened 5 hours before the formal UN announcement on the halting of attacks on residential areas, shows the lack of regard by the regime ruling Baghdad to international standards and the trampling of those standards by that aggressor regime.

That source stressed: This crime shows that setting one's hopes on this regime is a vain hope, and until this cancerous growth is removed from the region, the region will not have peace.

Our correspondent reported from Ahvaz: Four long-range missiles, fired by the Ba'thist criminals of Iraq, at 1850 today struck four sections of the hero-nurturing town of Dezful. The extent of the losses and casualties will be announced later.

44 Dead, Over 250 Wounded

LD120649 Tehran IRNA in English 0640 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Ahvaz, June 12, IRNA — The number of martyrs of the Monday Iraqi missile attack on the southern city of Dezful reached 44 by 04:30 a.m. (00:01 GMT) [times as received] this morning. A large number of children and women were among the martyrs.

In addition, over 250 were wounded and many houses were destroyed. The wounded people were transferred to hospitals in Dezful, Andimeshk, Ahvaz, and those suffering serious wounds dispatched to Tehran.

Four Iraqi missiles hit four residential quarters in the city at 18:50 p.m. (15:20 GMT) Monday, a few hours before a scheduled U.N. Security Council meeting on the war and the Islamic Republic's acceptance of the U.N. secretary general's appeal to stop attacks on Iraqi civilian targets.

Relief works are still continuing to salvage more possible victims from under the rubble. Dezful was also attacked on June 7 and June 9, leaving a total of more than 20 martyrs and over 150 wounded.

Political observers believe that Monday's missile attacking of Dezful was a clear indication of the Iraqi regime's disregard of international agreements.

Velayati Urges UN Condemnation

LD112135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Following the missile attack by the Zionist regime of Iraq on the heroic town of Dezful, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran sent a telegram to the UN secretary general. The text of the telegram is as follows:

Mr Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general. With respect, I regretfully learned that at 1840 today, Monday, 11 June, the struggling town of Dezful was once again the target of four missiles of the dying regime of Iraq. Several of our innocent civilian compatriots, including men, women, children, and old people, were killed, and many parts of the town, including houses, shops, mosques, schools, and hospitals, were wrecked completely or sustained a great deal of damage. This occurred as the honorable president of the Islamic Republic of Iran gave a positive response in reply to Your Excellency's letter regarding a halt to attacks on nonmilitary areas. It was clearly stated in the letter that to set one's hopes on Saddam's promises is useless.

The savage missile attack on Dezful by Iraq is further evidence of the fact that the Iraqi regime neither heeds nor respects international laws or the principles of the UN Charter, which should be observed by the international community; and 3 and 1/2 years after the start of these acts of aggression, the Iraqi regime continues to step up such actions day after day, free from any form of reaction from international circles.

The Islamic Republic of Iran considers the long silence by international organizations, especially the United Nations, as the main factor encouraging the stepping up of the acts of aggression by the Iraqi regime.

The free nations of the world are now waiting to see the measures to be taken by you and the United Nations to condemn such crimes.

With respect,

[Signed] 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Majlis Speaker Decries Attack

LD120948 Tehran IRNA in English 0935 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — Majlis Speaker 'Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Tuesday stressed that the Majlis will still give priority to the issue of war and would mobilise all facilities for the achievement of final victory in this respect.

Speaking at Tuesday morning's Majlis open session, Rafsanjani referred to Monday's Iraqi missile attack against Dezful which caused martyrdom of tens of innocent civilians.

He said that the Supreme Defence Council had prepared a statement to be conveyed to Iranian forces to halt attacks on non-military targets at the previously agreed scheduled time.

But, he stressed, due to the hostilities of the Iraqi ruler and taking into consideration that he might violate the plan at the last moment, the statement prepared by Iran noted that the Islamic Republic would halt the attacks provided that no important event took place. "But it happened," Rafsanjani said, referring to the Monday afternoon Iraqi missile attack against residential areas in Dezful.

He noted that such a violation should be condemned by international bodies as a non-defendable move, and added that attacking a city with four missiles only a few hours before the deadline set by the U.N. secretary general was an indication of Iraq's lack of goodwill and non-acceptance of the plan.

He stressed that the Islamic Republic should not be deceived by such movements and should undertake its responsibilities as it was.

In another part of his speech Rafsanjani referred to the UN official announcement of conclusion of a triangular pact between the U.S., France and Britain for their support of another triangle in the region — the Iraqi regime, the Zionist regime and interests of imperialism and their lackeys in the Persian Gulf region.

The Islamic Republic, Rafsanjani noted, had always regarded the illicit collaboration of international imperialism, reactionism, and Zionism as the main enemy of the Islamic Revolution. This triangle, the Majlis speaker said, had employed all its possibilities in various dimensions to hinder the success of Islam and Muslim people. .

One of the sides of this triangle — Saddam and his Ba'th Party — had been cracked and was on the edge of collapse and any vicious attempt to support this ailing side was normal, he said.

He noted that the nation and combatant forces of Iran were in a stage to gain the result of four years of their resistance and devotion. He said the present status of blackmail, chaos, threat and terror and possible interferences, to which even the Zionist regime's prime minister has also pointed, would involve other parties in the war against the Islamic Republic. Therefore, Rafsanjani stressed, resistance and endeavours of the Iranian people should be doubled to eradicate these movements in the region.

He also condoled families of the martyrs of recent Iraqi attacks against Iranian residential quarters.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Interviewed

LD112356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2116 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, by unidentified correspondent, following 11 June Supreme Defense Council session in Tehran — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, what issues were discussed during this afternoon's session of the Supreme Defense Council?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We reviewed the conditions on the fronts, especially the situation in the Persian Gulf under the new conditions prevailing, our forces in the Persian Gulf, and the facilities at our disposal to guarantee safe shipping or to make it unsafe if they do not cease their mischievous behavior. An assurance was given that the situation is good; there was some discussion of the (?ground) fronts and the recent operations in Kordestan, which were successful. We discussed our war budget, which has been approved by the Majlis for disbursement to the various forces. We also discussed the UN proposal for a halt to attacks on civilian and nonmilitary areas and the president's agreement and the deadline set; it was endorsed. Other decisions were made on the matter. All this sums up today's agenda. Discussions were made on military-engineering forces, which are in the mobilization jihad, the Guards Corps, and the Armed Forces, so that there can be coordination between them, so that there is no duplication, and so that the forces are utilized in a concentrated manner and the facilities where more are necessary. [as heard]

[Correspondent] [words indistinct] News sources analyze Iran's response and agreement [to the request made by the UN secretary general] as a beginning for negotiations to start. What is your view on this point?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] This war will not end with negotiation. This has always been one of our requests. From the beginning of the war Iraqis hit at residential targets and towns. But we always refrained from doing so. Recently, we realized that we could not stop Saddam's satanic actions without retaliating. This proved to be the only way. So we decided to present him with a fitting reply. But since we had better facilities and most Iraqi towns were within our shelling range, we succeeded in moving fast. Especially with regards to Basra, the orders were to fire about 1,000 shells per day at Basra, and since Basra has many industrial and sensative areas, it is vulnerable. We guessed that they would not be able to put with the situation for very long.

In any case, wherever this proposal originated from, it was put to us by the United Nations. It was what we wanted and all our efforts were aimed at arriving at this stage. This has nothing to do with the war in general. There will be negotiations about the war. But that is not to say that we will negotiate with Saddam. He is not worthy as a negotiating partner. He is a war criminal who should be put on trial and punished. In this connection, as we have said before and announced, we will be pleased if civilians do not come to any harm.

[Correspondent] What was the reaction of the Iraqi regime to Iran's agreement on not bomb civilian areas?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Today's telexes said that Saddam has said certain things which smell of mischief and trickery. Firstly, the deadline has been set; the Joint Staff is to announce it too; it is 0330, corresponding to 2400 GMT. But this does not mean that up to the last moment, if Iraq attacks our cities with missiles, we will not retaliate. Our move is a gradual one; if we wish to retaliate we could possibly fire 1,000 shells over a period of 24 hours. Firing missiles is an instantaneous action; they might wish to fire missiles at a town or towns, 1/2 hour or 2 hours before the deadline. If they wish to act mischieviously, it would be taking

advantage, and we would not accept it. Such trickery is unacceptable. We would accept it if they sincerely intend not to attack our towns. Saddam has said [words indistinct]; he has threatened. If such a thing happens, if a mischievous act is committed a few hours before the cease-fire and our towns are seriously damaged and our people are hurt, we will naturally put this down to ill intentions. We say right now to the UN secretary general that that would be the reason for not accepting and taking advantage of the situation; we would naturally respond.

[Correspondent] If we assume that the two sides agree not to bomb each other's cities, and if we further assume that Basra is one of our operational targets, then how would Iran act?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Ground operations are not the same as operations against the people; cities should not be hit; war zones are war zones, and [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] After the shooting down of the Iranian plane by Saudi Arabia, that country was given a warning. What reply have you received to that warning?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] They gave a vague answer. The plane had been in our waters, but they said that it had been in international waters. They did not give a clear answer regarding the pilots. We still have no knowledge of the fate of the two pilots of our F-4 plane. But since their safety vests were found at sea it means that they used them. We guess that they are being detained by Saudi Arabia. We consider their lack of an answer as a sign of ill intention. We hope that they prove their sincerity.

[Correspondent] The next question: Yesterday, news sources announced that an unidentified plane attacked a Kuwaiti ship in the Persian Gulf waters, is there any information available about the identity of this plane?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] The ship has been hit, in any case. It is not our habit to announce such information and news like this. Iraqis hit ships, and others do too. It will all be clear later on. I am not sure that I can say anything that would throw any light on matters. But I can state our policy, which is that either all ships can go up and down the Persian Gulf safely or no ship will be able to move through it, especially those who have a part in the war and provide assistance in some way; they should not expect to be secure. We have always stated our policy, but the details of such matters cannot be revealed. What I can say is that one of our ships, a Turkish ship carrying oil from Khark Island, was hit a few days ago. Naturally, our policy stands.

[Correspondent] Another point is in connection with the trip made to the USSR by the director general of American and European Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. What issues were discussed during this trip, and considering the fact that his excellency has returned, could you tell us what the outcome is?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] The issue is not connected to the war. Of course, we have our relations with the Soviets; we have our embassy there and they have theirs here; we have commectical relations with each other. We have many dealings and meetings with each other. We do not wish our relations with the USSR to become darkened; neither do they. Of course, we protest the sale of arms by the USSR to Iraq; we protest about Afghanistan. There are other similar issues, but we should try to improve our relations and solve these problems. Our efforts have generally been toward improving the relations, and this trip has been beneficial. To some extent stances have been clarified, and this should continue.

[Correspondent] Points raised at the London summit conference, according to news sources, were led by the issue of war in the region. The resolution also shows that many issues in this connection were discussed. What is the view of the officials of the Islamic Republic, and how do they interpret the results?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Of course, we are not informed of the details of issues discussed there. We do receive some information from different sources. What is clear to us in this respect is that the main discussion was aimed at safeguarding the interests of Western countries in the region, in order to prevent the crisis in the Persian Gulf from becoming a worldwide crisis. Of course, we do not want such a situation either. But what one can assume, no information being available, is that the world arrogance is suffering anxiety about Saddam's future. They must have worked on this problem very hard since, according to informed sources, it appears that the situation in Iraq is not good, as far as the Western countries are concerned. They know that the Iraqi regime is badly shaken.

The north — for instance, Kurdistan — is nearly beyond the reach of the ruling Ba'thist Party. Iraqi forces are not at all present in the more distant areas, and where they are present they do not have any power. Despite the bribe that they gave to the Talebanis [Kurdish faction] — they bought the Talebanis off in order to use the Kurds — and although both sides wished to act, they were unsuccessful. The social climate in Kurdistan has severely isolated the Talebanis and they are unable to do anything. Now they regret it. Demonstrations and strikes are rife in towns and the security forces of Iraq are not safe themselves. That was the situation in the north.

In the south, there is Basra, Nasiriyah, and Hurs. The people do not think highly of the Ba'thist regime. The majority are Shi'ites and their hearts are with the Islamic Republic. They blame Saddam for all the damage they are suffering in the war, and he does not trust the south of Iraq, either. In eastern Iraq, from Hajj 'Umran to Fao, there is no security to a depth of about 30 km. Cities, villages, factories, and installations are all vulnerable because they are within the range of our artillery fire. The built-up areas of Iraq are in this part. In the center of Iraq there are towns like Karbala', Najaf, Samarra', (Kazemayn) itself, (Al-Hillah) — these are towns that Iraq cannot trust; their people are against Saddam and the Ba'thist Party.

Al-Kufah citizens are famous for being disloyal. This is the situation in Iraq. A government which is at war has these problems, with such relations with its people and with the situation in its towns as it is, and having a huge force concentrated along its borders ready to launch an offensive any minute. It is very unstable. It relies on foreign support, financial aid, propaganda, and weapons, as well as foreign experts and the political actions of international bodies which are not deeply rooted in themselves. I think that the summit conference took note of these

issues. I hope that they approached these issues realistically and made decisions with regard to the future of the region in such a way that the people of the region would be rid of Saddam and his regime. But with their track record, I find it unlikely that they might have had the foresight; they are more likely to approach the situation with force and bullying up to the very last minute.

[Correspondent] My last question, considering the analysis you have given us regarding Saddam's unstable condition, one would have expected Saddam to have been toppled by now. What is the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran going to do to stop the international support Saddam is enjoying, and has anything been done up to now?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Expecting him to fall of his own accord — keeping in mind past experiences with oppressors — is not realistic. One can see that in places like Vietnam and El Salvador, where people fought against these countries on such a large scale, they held out until the last moment. In Lebanon, the Americans would not leave until they were awakened by that huge explosion. Israel is suffering many casualties every day since its occupation of southern Lebanon, but it is still there. It will not leave, even though it realizes the situation. It ('sticks fast). Therefore, the policy of trying to maintain Saddam in power might continue. Now what can we do about it? I think our solution lies in proving that the wish to keep Saddam is not plausible; we should try to make them lose hope in Saddam. Otherwise, as soon as we agree to enter negotiations with them they would think that we have weakened, and interpret our willingness to negotiate as something else. As to international moves, we do not have a free hand. We have to talk through our actions. We can solve the problem with our firepower and self-sacrifice of our combatants. This is to be our way.

[Correspondent] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, new developments are expected on the fronts. Whether this will be in the near or distant future depends on you.

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] There will always be developments on the fronts. It cannot be otherwise. Other possibilities are likely too. The Israeli Government has openly announced that if it is threatened it would enter the action. This development, therefore, might not be initiated by us. They might be mad enough to do something. The Israelis know that if Saddam is toppled it would be a great step toward weakening Israel and would present a danger to Israel. Therefore, Israel has issued its threats. If the Americans decide to act it would be [word indistinct]. Of course, we consider the possibility of Israel acting in the region as very remote, since it does not have such power. But saying such things serves as a morale booster to them and as a deterrent to weaken us — or that is what they imagine. Of course, we are not frightened by such threats. Even coming from the United States such talk would not frighten us. Developments might come about from different sources — we are only one of the sides."

Khamene'i Praises Guards Corps Role in War Effort

LD111933 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Graduation ceremonies of the first course of advanced military training of Malek Ashtar plan of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps were held in the presence of Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Supreme Defense Council, this morning.

Mr Khamene'i, in a detailed speech, referred to the efforts by the Guards Corps in providing advanced military training courses and, stressing the importance of training and military knowledge in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, said: If we intend to organize inventive and creative talents we must train them.

The president, elaborating on the war imposed by Iraq on Iran and its uniqueness in history, said: The combative and committed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran intend to end one of the greatest wars in the history of mankind with honor and victory and have demonstrated one of their greatest heroic and courageous operations. In another part of his speech, the president expressed his satisfaction with the completion of the first advanced military course of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and said: The Guards Corps is an institution which is based on virtue, selflessness, and hard work. The Corps, in addition to the duties set out in its constitution, has always been present at the war fronts and has had a major share in it. That is why the Corps has the potential to end the war.

Referring to the need for discipline and precise order in the military forces, and commenting on the war, Mr Khamene'i said: We have made our final decision, which is to cut the hand of the aggressor who has considered it permissible to embark on an aggression. We do not harbor any hostility against any one person. We are faced with an aggressor, and, whatever shape or disguise it might have, we have no alternative but to crush the aggressor. If we succeed in crushing the aggressor today, you can be sure that the possibility of any aggression in the region will be uprooted. The least outcome would be that our nation would be rid of a long-standing aggression of several decades and would not be subjected to daily aggressions again. If we do not respond to this aggression and if we do not place any importance on it, if we are cautious or frightened, or if our morale weakens, not only will this aggression not end, but the aggressor will be encouraged to embark on new aggressions.

The president of the Supreme Defense Council added: Our risen nation, which has rid itself of the bullyings of big powers like the United States and the USSR, will not allow any other country to bully it or pressure it. The destiny of our nation will be determined by its decisive measures. Our measures will not be coercive. We oppose coercive measures and will not take such measures ourselves. But, faced with bullying and aggression, we will retaliate.

At the end of his speech, while warning military forces against entering politics, joining groups, and political activities on war fronts, the president said: If some people on the war fronts intend to confuse the minds of others by political activities and take any opportunity to follow their political affairs, this will not be tolerated and they should be stopped.

UN Failure To Condemn Iraqi Attacks Blasted

LD111731 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] "Is the UN Secretary General Considering Mankind?" This is the title of an editorial in *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* today:

A new phase has begun in the 44-month imposed war, a phase which is especially peculiar in all its aspects. During the 44 months of the Iraqi-imposed war on the Islamic Revolution, there have often been numerous instances of war crimes committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist Army before the very eyes of international organizations. Yet not even a minimum of reaction was demonstrated by international circles, including the Security Council and the United Nations.

The vindictive Iraqi Army keeps turning Iranian towns and villages into desolate areas with special care and neatness. Nevertheless, the United Nations has not felt any need to react. Populated zones in Iran were brought under missile attacks in the middle of the night by the Baghdad regime, resulting in piles of bodies, yet world organizations failed to utter a single word. To save itself, the Baghdad regime resorted to the use of chemical and biological weapons, but the Security Council and the United Nations refused to take a stand against these crimes.

Then Iraq attacked oil fields and polluted the Persian Gulf waters, endangering marine life. But it was never condemned. The Iraqi Ba'thist Army referred to attacking merchant ships and oil tankers as a military victory; yet instead of being criticized, it was encouraged. Under such circumstances and in the midst of a war where the criminal is awarded a medal for his crimes and is also encouraged to commit greater crimes, what is one to do?

Is one to keep removing more and more bodies from under the debris and caved-in roofs, while waiting for reactions from international organizations ruled by the law of the jungle? The Koran instructs us that the solution to this problem is to retaliate in kind. Recent experiences in this 44-month war attest that the secret of the enemy's distress should be found in these same instructions. One must not forget that every once in a while Iraq used to issue an official list of Iranian towns which were to become the target of future missile attacks. However, as soon as it faced retaliation in kind by the mighty Islamic Army, the vicious circle of threat, attack, destruction, and, eventually, complacent silence by international organizations would be disrupted; for Iraq would feel that it could not tolerate the consequences of the crushing and retaliatory blows by the Islamic Army on the Iraqi society.

The same experience in the Persian Gulf culminated in a similar outcome. The Baghdad regime, having attacked merchant vessels and oil tankers, intended to double its pressure on Islamic Iran. However, as soon as it was announced that the Persian Gulf's security is indivisible — that should Iran's sea lanes become insecure, the whole of the Persian Gulf would become insecure — the issue was undeniably changed, with everyone realizing that the Persian Gulf is not a suitable area to challenge the Islamic Revolution.

Having failed in the Gulf in its adventurism, the inglorious Ba'thist Army launched an air attack on the 5 June marchers in Baneh, shedding the blood of hundreds of people. It is regrettable that the United Nations and its secretary general did not see fit to show any reaction. The Baghdad regime construed the silence by international quarters as a sign of their consent and thus resorted to more crimes. Nahavand, Dezful, and Masjed Soleyman are the scenes of the latest war crimes by the Ba'th Army.

However, as soon as the Islamic Army, as part of its duty and need, responded by resorting to retaliation in kind and demonstrated its capability, then, suddenly, becoming distressed and anxious, the UN secretary general asked for an end to retaliatory actions. The secretary general was not even prepared in his message to condemn the latest Iraqi crimes. Nevertheless, he called on Iran and Iraq to stop any (?intentional) military attacks on civilian zones.

President Khamene'i, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, replying to the request, declared in dignified terms that the request by the secretary general is 44 months too late. Meanwhile, the silence as well as inappropriate reactions by international organizations, particularly the United Nations, has led to encourgement of the aggressor. Stressing the restraint by the Islamic Army over a long period as well as its disinclination to attack populated areas, the president referred to retaliation as the final deterrent, adding: This is precisely what happened in the Persian Gulf, where repeated aggressions by Iraq against oil tankers in our oil routes — which, unfortunately, were met with irresponsible reaction from world circles — paved the ground for tension in this waterway.

Alluding then to the 44 months of this imposed war and the fact that one cannot rely on the Baghdad regime's undertakings, the president adds: I deem it necessary to emphasize that the expression of goodwill by the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to accepting the proposal made by the UN secretary general on stopping strikes against civilian targets is conditional upon the Iraqi regime's total abandonment of its criminal acts of bombing Iranian towns; otherwise, Iran reserves the right to repsond by resorting to any kind of retaliation in kind, in a decisive manner.

The question might be raised in the minds of some people: Is the UN secretary general truly thinking of people? To find an answer to this question, maybe it would be better for one to imagine for an instant what would happen if Islamic Iran were not to react to the Ba'thist missile attacks and repeated bombings, if it did not retaliate in kind. What would then happen? Would the UN secretary general still demonstrate his sensivity toward the victimization of civilians? [passage indistinct]

Iraqi Bombings Due to Poor Battlefront Prospects

LD111923 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the past few days, the joint conspiracy of the United States and the Ba'thist regime in the Persian Gulf was

strategic, economic, and political objectives in the region, and open the door for the sale of their military hardware.

We want the criminal Saddam to receive his punishment. We have no enmity toward the countries in this region. We will not offend anyone unless we are offended. Our neighboring countries in the Persian Gulf should note the Islamic gesture which Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i made in his latest sermon, and they should seek to improve the situation in the region. They should take note of the statement made by our president during his Friday sermon. In addressing the Gulf countries, he said: If you are concerned about the crisis in the Gulf, those who are giving much aid to Iraq and think that the Iraqi regime is grateful for this aid should put pressure on Iraq so that Iraq will not escalate the war. And if Saddam does not agree to this, they should cut off their aid to Iraq and remove themselves from the war. They should rest assured that the Islamic Republic of Iran will have nothing to do with them.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,755

LD111748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,755 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] During the past 24 hours, observed losses and casualties of the aggressor Ba'thist forces of Iraq along the fronts of the imposed war were: at least 24 Iraqi personnel killed or injured; more than 11 heavy-weapons emplacements and observation posts destroyed; a considerable number of heavy and light vehicles destroyed; a fuel tank, an ammunition dump, and parts of a motorpool set ablaze.

The defensive operations of our combatants on every front are as follows:

On the northwestern front: While continuing to repair and strengthen their defensive positions, our units brought enemy positions and fortifications under periodic fire; our forces enjoyed superiority of firepower.

On the western fronts: In the sectors opposite the Bakhtaran and Ilam border strip, exchanges of fire continued between our and the enemy forces; our forces kept movements and activities of enemy defensive units and patrol groups under control.

In the south: Exchanges of fire were relatively light.

Yesterday, long-range enemy fire on Abadan caused damage to more than 25 houses and shops. In addition, fires occurred in some parts of the city.

The artillery units of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the towns of Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Khanaqin, and 'Ali al-Gharbi under long-range fire yesterday.

Bushehr Under 'Red Alert'

GF120650 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 0648 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] This is the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bushehr. Dear listeners, according to our information the Province of Bushehr is under red-alert conditions as of this moment. Please make sure that you comply with all safety regulations pertaining to this condition. [sound of siren]

Military Headquarters Affirms Readiness To Fight

LD120813 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] In a telegram to the president and the president of the Supreme Defense Council, the courageous combatants under the command of Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters announced their readiness to carry out any operation against the world arrogance anywhere in the world. A part of this telegram says:

We, the combatants under the command of Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters, obeying the orders of Imam Khomeyni, vice regent and commander in chief, and expressing our unreserved support for the vital speeches of the president and Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, announce that, in addition to carrying out our missions in Kordestan and any other area in the Islamic Republic, we are ready to fight against world arrogance anywhere on Earth.

Bushehr Calls for Volunteers To Report 12 Jun

GF111902 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Summary] The Revolution Guards Corps Mobilization Department has issued a directive asking the forces of Fath-1, -2, and -3 of the Labbayk ya Khomeyni who have received training, who have been to the fronts, or those who have completed their military service, as well as boat repairmen, to report at 0700 at the Friday prayers location in Borazjan. The combatant forces are reminded that they should bring along their uniforms and army boots.

The Khomeyni Revolution Guards Corps has asked all forces of Fath-1, -2, and -3 of the Labbayk ya Khomeyni in Dashti and Tangestan Districts, as well as all those who have received training or been to the fronts, to report at 0700 tomorrow to the Khormuj mobilization of the oppressed unit.

The Genaveh Revolution Guards Corps has asked all forces of Fath-1, -2, and -3 of the Labbayk ya Khomeyni to report at 0700 tomorrow to the Genaveh mobilization unit.

intensified by Saddam's repeated crimes in bombing various cities of our country. Careful study of this enemy conspiracy makes us realize the depth of his objectives. One of the most important issues which has dragged Saddam and his supporters so low as to resort to such abject and inhumane deeds is his fear of the combatants of Islam on the battlefronts. If we analyze the situation at the battlefronts on a war map, we would easily find out that the combatants of Islam are positioned in the most important strategic areas along the entire length of the frontline and are superior to the Saddamist forces which have been pinned down. Apart from that, we are aware that the Ba'thist forces are incapable of carrying out any operations along the front and that for a long time they have used all their energy merely to dig canals, create obstacles, and erect barbed wire. Therefore, under such circumstances, this regime is no doubt so petrified of the crushing offensive of the warriors of Islam that it resorts to bombing civilian areas, thinking that by hitting the cities and by bringing death and destruction to women and children, it would be able to halt the attack of the army of Islam.

The Ba'thist-Zionist party is particularly terrified because it realizes that the warriors of Islam, through their superiority in numbers, are capable of launching an attack from any part of the front. Without doubt, this is the main motive of Saddam's Zionist regime, which is desperately visualizing its own collapse from the crushing attacks of the corps of Islam.

Yet, at this point and on the same subject, we must mention another important point. Those dear listeners who remember the events coinciding with the ceremonies marking International Jerusalem Day in previous years realize that the Zionists, in order to stifle the reflection of movements of the Muslim nations on that day, resorted to creating some incidents to minimize the effect of this day by every possible means. The blasphemous 'Aflaqite regime has always been a tool in the hands of the Zionists for achieving their sinister goal. For instance, last year, in addition to the propaganda conspiracies of the Zionists across the world, Saddam's regime bombed civilian areas during the Jerusalem Day ceremonies in order to (?assist) the Israelis, who were extremely frightened of International Jerusalem Day. Therefore, in addition to Saddam's fear of an attack by the warriors of Islam, one must note that this conspiracy is another (?reason behind his attack on civilian areas); and we must be prepared to face further conspiracies by this anti-Islamic racist.

Iraq, Superpowers Miscalculate in Gulf War

GF111723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Commentary by the research department of the Central News Unit: "Multifarious Traps in the Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpts] While Saddam was strafing oil tankers in the Gulf and trying to escalate the war in an attempt to find a way out for himself, Western commentators were observing with great relish that Saddam had succeeded in inflicting new losses in a direct manner on the Islamic Republic. However, it is not possible for Saddam, by extending the war to the Persian Gulf, to shirk the responsibility for waging this war, to shift that responsibility to the shoulders of others, or to become a mere spectator to the war.

In fact, Saddam has repeatedly said that that he is in fact acting for other Arab countries in the war against Iran's expansionism, and he has complained that the other Arab countries in the region have not joined the war and were not aiding Iraq in the manner they were supposed to. He is hoping that the war, instead of remaining between Iran and Iraq, will become a regional one and perhaps even be internationalized. If that were to happen, it would naturally benefit Saddam and his henchmen.

In fact, what has been happening so far is a series of traps laid by the superpowers and their puppet regimes which are aimed at blunting the edge of the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Republic. But these traps are acting against the superpowers and their servants, who have themselves fallen into them or will soon fall. Any trapper, when he becomes fearful of getting trapped, begins to think of a way out.

In the very beginning, the superpowers and their puppet regimes in this region, with their satanic conduct and in a series of miscalculations, persuaded Saddam to attack the Islamic Republic of Iran. Later, this action turned into a trap for the Saddam regime, and Saddam began thinking how to get out of the trap. But when all his plans of escape failed, Saddam and the superpowers launched a plan to get the regimes supporting this war involved in the war. However, this new scheme has failed to harm the Islamic Republic, but it can become a trap for these regimes, because if they fall into it, they will get so entangled that there will hardly be a way out for them.

It seems that the superpowers have again miscalculated their moves vis-a-vis the actions and reactions of the Islamic regime. The superpowers, because of their ignorance of Islam, do not have deep insight into Iran's policies. Therefore, they dwell on propaganda, saying that because the Islamic Republic is so obstinate, it will soon fall prey to this obstinacy and that Iran in the face of the calculated moves made by the superpowers will automatically make wrong moves.

However, the Islamic Republic, while taking decisive steps, is avoiding falling into the superpower trap, knowing well the enemy's plot, continuing to give priority to the war against Saddam, and closing all avenues of escape. The enemy, while making great fanfare about the possible closing of the Strait of Hormuz and the possible stoppage of oil exports, resulting in a possible intervention by the superpowers, is finding that all these tactics do not help in making Iran fall into its trap. The enemy also talks of future Iranian attacks as the final Iranian attack against Saddam's positions. The enemy wants any future attacks not to appear as part of the imposed war or an action in a logical course, but as part of the crisis in shipping and oil exports in the Persian Gulf.

Quite to the contrary to what Saddam wants, the Islamic Republic is doing its best to prevent the spread of war to other countries in the Gulf. For this very reason, Iran continues to advise these Gulf countries not to fall into the trap set by Saddam, and they should not believe that with the fall of Saddam they will face any threat from the Islamic Revolution. But it does aid the superpowers to frighten the regional countries with the threat of the Islamic Revolution and thus create a crisis which will allow for their infiltration and pave the way for them to achieve their

Navy Volunteers Called Up

GF111918 Bandar 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Summary] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] of the Hormozgan naval precincts has issued a directive asking all brothers of the Labbayk ya Khomeyni specified as Fath-1, -2, and -3 to report at 0700 tomorrow, Tuesday, to the IRGC mobilization bases in Bandar 'Abbas, Minab, and Bandar-e Lengeh.

Minab Revolution Guards Corps has asked all members of the Labbayk ya Khomeyni who have received military training or have been to the fronts of right against wrong to report tomorrow, Tuesday, 12 June, to the Minab mobilization unit.

Revolution Guard Official on Mobilization Program

GF110620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Mr Rahmani, an official with the mobilization unit of the oppressed of the Revolution Guards Corps, told our correspondent about the mobilization program of the oppressed to alert the people in order to combat superpower plots and intrigues in the area.

Mr Rahmani referred to the plots that the superpowers have hatched in the region and said that now with the latest developments the Armed Forces at [words indistinct] have been called to service to combat any eventualities that may arise. In this connection, seminars will be organized soon, to be called seminars of Fath, in all towns throughout the country; these will be attended by the Friday imams. In these seminars all alerted personnel will be given necessary instructions.

The official for the mobilization unit of the oppressed within the Revolution Guards Corps then called on the people to undergo military training in order to combat any plots against the Islamic Revolution, saying: We have called on all volunteers who have not yet undergone military or battle training to go to mobilization centers of the Corps and train themselves to fight the superpower plots in this region.

He said that the mobilization unit of the oppressed in the Revolution Guards Corps has developed a program in which all citizens along the shores of the Persian Gulf can go to the military, mobilization, and Revolution Guard bases on the coast to prepare themselves for any type of confrontation with the imperialist movement in the region.

Iraq Receives Tanks, Arms via Kuwait

LD111837 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA — Fifty-four trucks, 36 of them loaded with ammunition and 18 of them with army tanks, arrived in Iraq on May 26. They were coming from Ash-Shu'aybah of Kuwait and through 'Abdali-Safwan road, according to eyewitnesses.

Ash-Shu'aybah port of Kuwait is a port of entry for imported arms which the Kuwaiti Government ships to Basra in Iraq.

Kuwait Continues 'Hostile' Deportation of Workers

LD111504 Tehran IRNA in English 1435 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Bushehr, June 11, IRNA — The Kuwaiti Government expelled another 10 Iranian Muslim workers from that Sheikhdom in pursuance of its hostile measures.

The group was deported here via the water border Sunday afternoon and were lodged at the camp for deportees expelled from Kuwait.

Four of the workers had valid residence permits. They were arrested by Kuwaiti security officers and expelled from that country due to their support for the Islamic Revolution.

Council of Guardians Considers Various Bills

LD111244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Council of Guardians met in session this morning and deliberated on the bill regulating the operation of foreign trade, which had been passed by the Majlis with some amendments, and the views of the Council of Guardians in this regard were communicated to the Majlis. At the session the bill to set up the Ministry of Mines and Metals, draft bills on the disposal of confiscated books, and the amendment to the accounts office law were studied; and the Majlis was informed that these are not at variance with the shari'a or constitutional law.